

Old Abe's Proclamation Freeing the Slaves of Rebels.

We have been applied to by so many for copies of our paper containing Lincoln's Proclamation freeing the slaves of the "Rebels," and not being able to furnish them, we re-publish the document to-day. No wonder such a thing has opened the eyes of such men as Nelson, and surely it must obliterate the last vestige of a thought in the minds of Union men that Lincoln's war is for a restoration of the Union. That cry helped to fill the ranks of the enemy, but now that its siren appeals have not effected our subjugation—now that the Union men of the North have been drawn into the army, this last hellish resort is instituted in order to appease the clamor of the fanatics who elected Lincoln, and draw that element into the field to war against us.

By the President of the United States—
A Proclamation:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22d, 1862.—I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people in which State that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, shall recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of the States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, where, in a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counter-veiling testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited.

And the executive, will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed,) be compensated for all acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Opinions of the English Press.

From the London News, (Abolition) Sept. 17.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF A SLAVE-HOLDING NATION.

The friends of secession in this country are justified in celebrating the military exploits of the Southern army. Their praise is very high, the achievements of the Confederates being found to be almost without a parallel. It is, moreover, we observe, judiciously heightened by a tribute to the courage and tenacity of the Federals, such as they would probably not have received had they been successful. Far from wishing to extenuate or disparage the exploits of the Confederate army, we desire that they should receive the fullest justice, and be considered in all their significance. We do not know of any political object, not of consequence immediately practical, to which the attention of Englishmen can be more usefully directed than to the remarkable feats of arms by which the Confederates assert their pretension to the mastery of the New World. Certain we are that such a study will overthrow many wide-spread delusions which have been artfully propagated in this country.

The picture of Southern success which we are now invited to admire must destroy the notion that a people whose social system is founded on slavery is by that fact condemned to military weakness. When this war broke out, the efforts of the North to keep the slave power within the pale and under the restraints of the Union, were ascribed to the passion for empire, and our sympathies were asked for a people greatly outnumbered, and feeble in all but their indomitable patriotism, who desired nothing more than to be let alone. Thousands of well intentioned persons in this country accepted these representations. A slaveholding nation, they thought, might very well be allowed to achieve its independence; by the very frame-work of its society it was condemned to feebleness, and in a state of isolation it would learn the necessity of conforming its institutions to the moral opinion of the world. We shall not now repeat the considerations we have urged to show that slavery, far from unfitting a State for war, is itself a nursery for soldiers. We have to-day what is more convincing than any arguments—a great fact.—Here is a power which has for eighty years had unbounded liberty to spread itself over the Southern portion of the Union, nobody has until now dared to oppose its extension; its character has been developed by a freedom unknown, since the time of the Greek republic; its liberty in this respect is absolutely incapable of addition; it cannot point the world to a single circumstance in its condition, and say, "This is that which warped my course—this has hindered me in the path of civilization."—We know as much of the character of the South as we could know after it had procured the recognition of its independence, and this is the sum: It is at this moment the most barbarous Anglo-Saxon community under the sun, the one which pursues the lowest ends in the present and takes least thought for the future—but it can fight. Its system of agriculture, precluding the intelligence which only attends freedom, turns the most fertile portions of the earth into wilderness—but it can fight.

From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 16.
MANCHESTER JOINS IN THE CRY FOR THE REBELS.

Meanwhile the Confederates must be congratulated on having fully vindicated the confident predictions with which, from the beginning of the contest, they have appealed to the sympathies of Europe. They have given a complete answer to all those persons who doubted whether they could cope successfully with the superior resources of the North, and whether, therefore, they were justified in seeking independence by force of arms. All doubts of that kind are set at rest by the recent triumphs in Virginia. The South both by their military qualities in the field and by their statesmanship in the council, have clearly established their title to a separate nationality, and the sooner that title is recognized by the North, the less cause will the latter have for subsequent regret. Should it delay the concession much longer, the result humorously foreshadowed by a New York writer may actually occur in the restoration of the Union by conquest on the part of the South. Already President Lincoln has lost much of his advantage in treating for the frontier, and a few more defeats like those sustained by Gen. Pope, may almost leave him without a frontier for which to treat.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN THE FEDERAL STATES.

The London Globe, of the 17th ultimo, remarks that dissatisfaction with the Government at Washington can no longer be suppressed. There are something like three Governments in the field. The New York War Committee comes out with a proposal to raise two armies, if not with the consent of the Washington Government, then without it. Then what means the council of the New England Governors at Providence? These men represent the abolition States. Do these, too, contemplate some course independent of the Federal Government? The nation beyond the line of the slave States has begun to slip. A Government in Washington, a Committee with revolutionary notions in New York, a Council of abolition Governors in Rhode Island—what are these but signs of incipient revolution? At this state there will soon be more wars than one in progress. Meanwhile the slave Confederacy, armed, disciplined, organized, triumphant, the only coherent power will have its own way.

From the London Times Sept. 16.
ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES—THE ALLEGED TRYANNY OF THE LINCOLN CABINET.

There is not one tenth part of the liberty of opinion or discussion in republican America that exists in imperial France. But this law is interpreted by the same wanton caprice which

made it. It seems an established rule that American treason is a crime that can only be committed by the party that is out—by the Democrats; but the same words and actions which constitute treason in them is no treason at all in the Republicans. The merit of having voted for Lincoln has given them by anticipation the right to commit treason with impunity.—We cannot tell the amount of dissatisfaction which these things produce in America. It must be measured by the degrees in which personal liberty is valued. We must not look for its expression in the dress, or in the proceeding of public meetings. This establishment of arbitrary power will not be met by words, which only point out their speaker as a mark for the vengeance of the executive. We have already a specimen of the manner in which it will be met. In the State of Illinois there has arisen a secret association called the Golden Circle, which puts on in mind of the societies which kept alive the spirit of freedom in Germany under the reign of Napoleon. The State of New Jersey threatens to call out its militia to resist a threatened illegal arrest of one of its citizens. The more disastrous the war the more arbitrary and tyrannical becomes the Government. Mr. Lincoln and his friends seem really to believe that a policy which shocks the feelings of every liberal man in England and America, which tends to make the Government odious at home as well as unsuccessful abroad, and which has the direct effect of rendering inevitable a breach between the Republican and Democratic parties, for the time being engaged in the same cause, as sure means of restoring credit, and of bringing success to his Administration and victory to his arms.

We are obliged to some one in Chattanooga for sending us an old copy of the Rebel containing the following article of justice to Tennessee troops. We would be the last one to create ill feeling between troops from different States, when all of them are fighting for a common purpose, for the good of one State is dependent on the security of the whole. Tennesseans, though fighting on Virginia soil are fighting in effect for their own State, and we have a right to expect from Virginians, Mississippians, Alabamians, and the rest, the same liberal patriotism which has been shown, we think, by Tennesseans who have been fighting away from their native soil. But the piece below is intended as a simple tribute of justice to men who have been dependent on the press of other States for an appreciation of their services, for their own state was overrun by the enemy and the press muzzled or suspended. We cannot think that entire justice has been done them, and now that a few papers are re-commenced in Tennessee they should accord to their men a few words of praise which a spirit of neglect or illiberality in the papers of other States has so far denied them.

Justice to Tennessee Troops.

We have no disposition to underrate the valor of the soldiers from any of the States of the Confederacy. We shall always be ready to bestow praise upon meritorious conduct, no matter by whom displayed. We desire to cultivate among our soldiers that desire to excel, which can and does appreciate merit in others besides themselves. The citizens of every State are interested in maintaining the honor and reputation of the soldiers of every State in the Confederacy, and any one who would attempt to deprive the soldiers of any State of their well-earned reputation, shows that he has no just conception of the duties of a patriot.

Whilst, therefore, we do not intend to underrate others, we intend to submit facts showing the part the soldiers from Tennessee have taken in this war—the privations they have endured, and the losses they have sustained—and we feel assured they will compare favorably with those of any State of the Confederacy. Tennessee at the beginning of 1862, had more than sixty regiments of infantry in the field, beside a large amount of artillery and cavalry. The battle of Belmont was one of the hardest contested fields of the war. An enemy largely superior in numbers and composed of the best troops of the North-west, were driven back with heavy losses by our victorious soldiers. This victory was won by Tennesseans, assisted by Tappan's Arkansas regiment, and perhaps one or two other regiments from some other States. The battle was principally fought by Tennesseans, though the other troops there fought with equal spirit. At the battle of Fort Donelson, the Tennesseans again, with their brave fellow soldiers from Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and some other States, covered themselves with glory. The country is familiar

with the history of that battle and the bravery and sufferings of our gallant soldiers considering the immense superiority of the numbers against them, and the character of the enemy they had to contend with, being the flower of the Western army. The fight at Fort Donelson will compare with that of any of the battles that have been fought either before or since. Where all did well, it would be invidious to say who did best, but this can be said, that a large portion of the troops that were at Donelson, were from Tennessee. In both of the battles which have been spoken of, Tennessee maintained her former high character, and while we will not undertake to say she excelled, she equalled any of her sister States. After the fall of Donelson, when it became necessary in the opinion of our military leaders to abandon a considerable portion of Tennessee, Tennessee soldiers left their homes, their families, and their State to the mercy of the invader, and went with alacrity to assist in the defence of other portions of the Confederacy. For this manifestation of self-denying courage and patriotism, they will receive the warmest thanks of every true hearted patriot everywhere. What they did in Virginia and at the battle of Shiloh, we will show in another article.

A CARD.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 12th, 1862.

We, the officers and members of the Jackson Artillery gladly embrace this means of presenting our heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation of the many kindnesses and hospitalities so liberally bestowed upon us during our short sojourn in your beautiful town.

Our thanks are due especially to his Honor, Mayor Templeton, Mr. A. S. Colyar and family, Dr. Henry Estill, Squire Frizzell and families, Mrs. Simms, and many others, whose names we cannot call to mind.

Rest assured that our hearts will ever swell with gratitude when a memory of the greeting which we met here mingles with our future thoughts.

G. A. DURE,

Capt. Com'g Jackson Artillery.

Serg't GEO. A. PEASE, Secretary.

Counterfeit Confederate Money.

Observe the upper right hand corner of the square or shield, in the hundreds, fifties, and twenties. In the genuine this upper right hand corner is immediately below the centre of the letter A, in the word months. In the counterfeit it extends to the right of the letter A.

Again, in the hundreds, on the left lower corner of the genuine is a curved line or mark extending from the upper part of the ship anchor across the middle of the sailor's right thigh, towards his left heel. In the counterfeit this curve or mark is left out. In vignette the trees and animals are better defined in counterfeit than in genuine.

In the fifties the centre vignette is a female with her right hand on a safe door open. In the genuine a knob is visible on the safe. In the counterfeit the knob is not to be seen.

In the twenties, there is a large three-masted ship for centre vignette, with a small ship to the left. In the counterfeit the small ship is left out.

The square or shield referred to contains the words "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues."

The notes counterfeited are dated Sept. 2d, 1861, and bear the imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond.

We are not prepared to distinguish the genuine tens, but are informed that the mechanical execution of the fives is so bad as to render it easy to detect them. The signatures are engraved, not written.

LAND FOR SALE.

A. C. Williams, }
vs. } Petition to sell Land.
Brown's Heirs, }

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced at its May term, 1862, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the

Sixth day of November, 1862,

the tract of land known as the dower of Dorcas Brown, dec'd, belonging to the heirs of Zacheriah Brown, containing 49 Acres, in District No. 5.

TERMS.

Said land will be sold on a Credit of one and two years, except the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars which must be paid on day of sale. Purchaser will be required to give notes and sufficient security and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

JNO G. ENOCHS, Clerk.

Oct 6. 1862.

\$4 80

NOTICE VOLUNTEERS.

I am authorized by Gen. Forrest to raise a company of Infantry for the service for three years or the war, and they will, by enlisting now, have an opportunity of electing their own officers. If the company is made up they can and will be, if desired, attached to Col. T. W. Newman's Regiment which he has now almost completed.

L. B. CLEMENTS.

Winchester, Oct. 11. tr

Notice Volunteers.

Being authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, 10 companies of Infantry to form a Regiment, of any and all ages, Companies formed or forming, who desire to enter this service, by reporting to me at this place, will be immediately mustered in.

TAZ. W. NEWMAN.